

The Ogden Standard

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BILLY SUNDAY ON THURSDAY.

Billy Sunday and his amiable wife were in Ogden yesterday. Mrs. Sunday enjoyed a trip through Ogden canyon to the wells, but Billy derived his pleasure from a large audience which filled Alhambra theater.

Mrs. Sunday said the canyon was a charm, and Billy admired his audience and told the editor that he was coming back to Ogden some day.

"Your city," said Billy, "I like. You are going to grow. Ogden will develop beyond any city in this region. You are on the main line of travel. A delightful place."

With Billy Sunday at the time were Major Wesley E. King and Luis W. Sowles, as a committee representing Salt Lake, and they smiled, and we all smiled, at the compliment and the comparison which a Salt Laker might term odious.

But Billy Sunday is outspoken, and when he comes back to Ogden, those who did not hear him should avail themselves of the opportunity.

We caught a glimpse of the power of the evangelist in the short address he gave. Not his words alone told the story. The man's animation was as though he was striving by more than mere words to disclose his depths. He was action personified and he left no doubt in any mind as to how deeply he felt what he said. That, we take it, is the secret of his success.

Words come from his mouth in a stream, and he borrows a vocabulary from high and low, but the big point is not that he has mannerism, slang and voluble tongue. What finally appeals is the evident sincerity of the man. His contortions help break the chains that bind his soul.

THE BLUNDERS AND THE MISTAKES OF THE WAR.

Gibbs, the famous English war correspondent, was on the ground in all the big offensives of the British during the war, and, in reviewing the battles, he does not hesitate to record the many blunders that were made. He tells of Ypres, of Cambrai and the Somme, and he says that in nearly all the major actions there were mistakes.

Fortunate it is for us, with our hectoring senators, that America did not make the slips and the blunders which Gibbs saw.

At Ypres, the British were kept at the foot of a range of small hills, where the Germans could look down on them and enfilade their trenches. This was persisted in by the British through a spirit of pride which would not tolerate a withdrawal lest a step back be interpreted as weakness.

Cavalry was employed at Cambrai without any possibility of escaping slaughter. The British generals constantly thought of a breakthrough in which horsemen could be used, and they kept up the delusion to the last.

General Bing's attack at Cambrai, in its initial stages, was commented on at the time by The Standard and declared to be one of the most brilliant maneuvers of the war. Looking back, we still consider it as the cleverest move of any of the drives, but it failed because of lack of support. The attack opened without preliminary artillery preparation. Prior to Cambrai, the British proceeded to level the German defenses by a gun fire lasting for days. General Bing ordered his troops over the top without warning of any kind to the enemy and he employed the tanks to cut a pathway through the wire entanglements, while the barrage opened to keep down machine gun fire. Had the preparations for the offensive been on a scale in any degree as great as that of the Germans on March 21, 1918, the British would have swept back of the German defenses and outflanked all that part of the Hindenburg line.

The biggest blunder of French and Haig was in holding to the low-lying defenses in and around Ypres, when, by evacuating, they would have lost no essential territory and could have greatly strengthened their position.

The Americans were not in the war long enough to test their generalship to the utmost and they had no such problems over unbeaten paths that were presented to General French and then General Haig, and, therefore, we cannot make a fair comparison, but what the Americans did was performed in a masterful way. The St. Mihiel offensive, for instance, was one of the most successful drives of the entire war.

REMARKABLE GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT.

One of the most interesting documents issued by the government has been received by The Standard and is "Alien Property Custodian Report." What this book discloses is an eye opener as to German control of American trade at the time the war opened and the methods employed by the foreigners to retain their hold on our commerce.

The Germans had a mastery of the dye industry, controlled the chemical trade, monopolized the toy business and were fast reaching out to capture the electrical industry, including wireless, and had a firm grasp on metal and fur industries.

In his statement of what he found when his office was created by act of congress, A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, says:

"When the congress passed the amendment giving to the alien property custodian the general power of sale, it was with the purpose in mind that the German industrial army on American soil should be captured and destroyed. I have proceeded with all expedition possible to this end. Instead of permitting myself to become a mere conservator of enemy property, I have tried to make the trading-with-the-enemy act a fighting force in the war. Germany very promptly recognized the tremendous import of the new aspect of things when the sales amendment was adopted and a general program of sale of enemy-owned industries was announced. She bitterly protested through official channels that the plans of the alien property custodian were designed to destroy Germany's economic existence upon this continent."

"When it is recalled that Germany's great hope for the future lay in the industrial conquest of this continent—a conquest which she believed in 1914 she was in a fair way to accomplish—it will readily be seen with what dismay her financial and commercial interests must have viewed the sudden and direct offensive which was designed to forever loosen the grip which she had obtained upon American industry and commerce."

"Our selling program was accompanied by fair notice that, while we would after the war account for the proceeds of sales of enemy property, the properties themselves would be separated from their former enemy owners forever. The sale to the United States government of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd docks on the Hudson river at New York and at St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands; the sale and liquidation of the enemy interests in the great American metal, textile, chemical, electrical, and other industries before the armistice was signed, helped to bring the German government to a realization that, regardless of possible military victories, she had already lost the war. What effect this program had upon the general morale of Germany it is yet impossible to estimate. Its heartening effect upon our allies and our own people has been well recognized, and by the same token may be assumed to have had a contrary effect upon our enemies."

"Great permanent good will result to this country from the Americanization of these enemy-owned concerns. A hybrid Americanization is no less dangerous in industry and commerce than in individuals. Foreign capital ought to be welcomed here, but only if it becomes promptly naturalized and remains loyal to the country of its adoption. In most of these German-owned industries in America there was not even divided allegiance. Their first love was the Fatherland and all their efforts here were in its interest. They spread the German propaganda before America was aware of its significance. They hoped to be powerful enough to make it effective when the day should come. This is now all in the past. Industrial, commercial, and scientific development which had been stifled or throttled here by reason of the selfish conduct of the German industrial interests should now have full play."

"In subsequent chapters I attempt to show how the German influence became powerful in many lines of industry; how it strangled American effort in similar lines and how the Americanization of these industries will open wide the throttle for their speedy growth and development in American hands for the benefit of the American people. It has seemed to me that such a statement of the real conditions in the past; the efforts of this office in trying to change them and the outlook for the future of American industry by reason of such efforts, constitute the kind of report which I should make, rather than a mere accountant's list of the names, addresses, amounts, and description of property taken over in nearly 35,000 separate estates. Such a list would be meaningless for any other than accounting purposes. Such information is, of course, all available in this office for use at such time as the claims of enemy persons shall be disposed of according to the will of congress. In the meantime, it is the large and broader view of the great industrial offensive which during the months of war this office has been privileged to wage against enemies abroad and enemies at home that I desire particularly to present."

"I do not advocate any trade boy-

cott out of a spirit of revenge or in retaliation for injuries done to the United States. I do not want to continue the war after the war. I am for peace. I believe that the great overshadowing result which has come from this war is the assurance of peace almost everlasting amongst the peoples of the earth. I would help to make that an absolute certainty by refusing to permit Germany to prosecute a war after the war. The military arm of her war machine has been palsied by the tremendous hammering of the allied powers. But her territory was not invaded, and if she can get out of the war with her home territory intact, rebuild a stable government and still have her foreign markets subject to her exploitation, by means no less foul and unfair than those which she has employed on the field of battle, we shall not be safe from future onslaughts different in methods, but with the same purpose that moved her on that fateful day in July when she set out to conquer the world."

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BOSNIAN CITY FAMOUS AS SCENE OF WAR MURDERS

SARAJEVO, March 25.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—This little Bosnian city, famous as the scene of the murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, which was the precursor of the great world war, is now the headquarters of the United States food administration and of the American Red Cross, which is extending its activities to every part of the Balkans. American officers, soldiers, physicians and nurses are numerous in the streets.

Four and a half years of war have made little change in the ancient capital. With the exception of a small district near the Serbian frontier, Bosnia and Herzegovina were not a battleground and there was no destruction of property. Indeed, except for the wounded and sick Bosnian soldiers returning from Austria and Germany, and the presence of allied officers and troops, one would scarcely know the country had ever been at war.

The streets are thronged with people of all nationalities and of all manner of dress. Croats, Serbs, Austrians, Germans, Turks, Italians, Frenchmen, Britishers and Americans rub elbows with one another. The cafes are always crowded. The moving picture theatres are full at all hours, and dancing is ever popular. Public and semi-public balls are frequently held, and gaiety runs to all extremes.

The slender minarets of more than a hundred Turkish mosques, give a very picturesque appearance to the city. Nearly one-half of Sarajevo's 50,000 people are of the Mohammedan faith. The scores of Turkish bazaars are well patronized, particularly by Americans, who seem to be keen for Oriental things of all sorts.

The "Turkish" people here really are Slavs who embraced the Mohammedan religion. They are noted for their indolence and dirtiness. The women never work. Many of the older ones adopt begging for a profession. The Serbians, on the other hand, are industrious and tidy. The homes of the Serbian peasants are models of cleanliness.

The people of Bosnia and Herzegovina have great native intelligence. Many speak several languages. The educated classes are students of politics and economics. The words liberty and freedom are constantly on their lips. They say that all their hope is centered in President Wilson. While there is an abundance of food in the larger cities, some of the villages are suffering severely. There is complete lack of food suitable for children and the sick. Most of the hospitals are badly in need of blankets, linen, surgical dressings and medicine. There has been an alarm-



Gloria Swanson and Tom Forman in "For Better or Worse" An AUSTIN Picture

The Wonderful Star of "Old Wives for New" in a Brand New Picture

"FOR BETTER—FOR WORSE"

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT

ALHAMBRA

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES

ing increase in the number of typhus cases, particularly among the poor, many of whom have only one outfit of clothing which they never change or wash until worn out. They are, therefore, good subjects for the typhus house.

The American Red Cross commission to the Balkans has sent a number of physicians and nurses to help the local authorities and has also given the hospitals supplies of clothing, surgical dressings and medicines. It has relief stations at Ragusa, Spaiato, Fiume, Mostar and Sarajevo. The United States food administration is sending large quantities of flour and fats into the interior regions where destitution is worse.

The people and government are profoundly grateful for this help from America. On every hand the correspondent heard expressions of admiration and gratitude among the Bosnians and Serbians for this timely assistance.

It is no exaggeration to say that America stands first in the affections of the people, not only because America has helped them with food and clothing, but because they feel that the great nation overseas has championed their struggle for national unity and independence.

Doug Fairbanks in "His Picture in the Papers"; Harold Lloyd comedy and Eddie Polo in "Lure of the Circus—Cozy, today and tomorrow.

Globe Grain and Milling Company to Build a Mill

Engineer Waugh, in charge of the construction of the local Globe Grain & Milling plant, has expressed his anticipation that the company will start in July the construction work on its immense flour mill to be built in West Ogden, as an additional unit of its plant now being erected.

Engineer Waugh reports that rapid progress is now being made in the pouring of cement for the workhouse, which, with the elevators built last year, forms the first unit of the mill plant. The workhouse will be 120 feet in height, almost twice the height of the present structure, and the en-

tire building will be of steel and concrete. The mill is to be built north of the elevators and workhouse will be constructed of the same material and will be of the same size. The mill will cost approximately \$600,000.

Mr. Waugh is to leave for Los Angeles in a few days to confer with officials of the company in regard to the plans for construction and operation, but he states, if the mill be built this fall, the actual operation of the plant would be delayed until next year, because of the time needed for the installation of machinery.

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Three Boys of the Industrial School Under Arrest

Three 14-year-old boys, wards of the state industrial school, were arrested in Salt Lake last Wednesday and will be returned to the school. The boys are said to have confessed to knocking down and robbing Mrs. Rachel Dennis several nights ago. The Salt Lake police say that one of the boys engaged Mrs. Dennis in conversation while another boy knocked her down by running into her with a bicycle and the third boy snatched her purse.

Call on J. J. Brummitt at 2417 Hudson avenue, if you want to sell your Liberty bonds. Phone 59.

Nature's Wonders Augmented by the Sennett Beauties

Traveling with Mack Sennett's film production "Yankee Doodle in Berlin," six beauties, probably known to all picture fans, appeared in person at

COMING SUNDAY

FOR THREE DAYS

Gloria Swanson

The Wonderful Star of "Old Wives for New" in a Brand New Picture

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the Alhambra theatre yesterday. To say the least the girls are good to look upon and in their clever act, following the "Yankee Doodle" picture, evoked applause from their audience.

The girls first appeared in a posing "stunt" in which their native charms were adequately exploited. They then appeared and sang catchy songs and danced a dance or two. The audience didn't exactly leave the house at the end of this act, either. The girls again appeared in semibre and sang a clever song about themselves and their work in movies.

The girls who were at the Alhambra yesterday and who will be there again today and tomorrow are Misses Peggy Cloud, Elsie B. Ware, Worothy Haver, Jane Allen, Mildred Maisson and Molly McGowan.

Following the afternoon performance the girls were taken through the canyon in automobiles. At various sites of scenic beauty their radiant countenances augmented nature's wonders and a photographic record of their visit in the canyon was taken.

California Women Angered Because Senator Failed Them

SAN JOSE, Cal., April 24.—Mrs. J. A. Kinkead, secretary of the California branch of the National Woman's Party, announced here today that militant members of the party would make a demonstration tonight against United States Senator James D. Phelan at Palo Alto, near here, where the senator is scheduled to speak before the Chamber of Commerce at its annual dinner.

Mrs. Kinkead said that the women would build a bonfire in the street and "burn Phelan's words."

His speech will be taken down, she explained, and set on fire. There will be banners reading: "Senator Phelan's absence caused the defeat of the woman's party amendment," and "Ladies, I will be present when the vote is taken."

The women charge Phelan with being absent to help defeat the suffrage amendment in the senate.

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